

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

—The very latest trustworthy intelligence from the Capital and the Upper Potomac, is contained in our Special Correspondence on the first page of this sheet.

—There are a great many conflicting stories about the Rebel invasion of Maryland, so that it is impossible to determine the true from the false. Indeed, the people do not seem to care any more about the matter at all. They read with indifference or incredulity the customary bulletins, and pass on as calmly as though they had been reading of the invasion of Timbuctoo by the King of Dahomey. The tension of excitement that existed during the recent battles is relaxed, and the chord of public feeling no longer gives a thrill, even at reading of new Merrimacs, of a hundred thousand Rebels in Maryland, or any of the true and untrue rumors that are continually afloat. Picking up these as they come to hand, and vouching for none of them, we find the most important statements to be that a paroled prisoner who reached Washington yesterday, reports that about 150,000 Rebels had gone into Maryland recently, the most of them having gone beyond the Monocacy. This prisoner passed through the lines, and counted twenty-seven batteries. There were reports yesterday in Washington of a skirmish near Poolesville, Md. Some of the more timid of the inhabitants of Washington are moving off to the North. The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation, calling upon the people of that State to arm for defense. On Friday afternoon the Rebel pickets extended out as far as Newmarket, 8 miles south-east of Frederick. The Union pickets were withdrawn 16 miles from the same place. The Rebels had good possession of only two or three cars at Frederick, some of which were loaded with old pontoon bridges. Our special dispatch says that nothing can be depended upon among the countless rumors as to the position and intention of the Rebel army. One story is that some of their men at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, but the statement is not confirmed. A deserter from Lee's army says that the divisions of Hill, Hager, and Longstreet have crossed the Potomac, Jackson leading the advance. He estimates that 60,000 are over the river, and that the whole army numbers 100,000. Small bodies of Rebel cavalry are hovering about on front toward Centerville, picking up unwary stragglers. Pennsylvania is of course greatly stirred up. It was thought yesterday at Harrisburg that the Rebels would attempt to break up the Northern Central Railroad. Arms were being distributed in the border counties, and Gen. Andrew Porter had arrived at Harrisburg to forward measures of defense. We have a brief dispatch stating that there was a smart skirmish on Sunday afternoon with Rebel cavalry near Martinsburg, in which the Rebels were driven back toward Winchester with a loss of forty killed and taken. Major-General McClellan left Washington on Sunday, to look after the invaders. Gen. Banks is in command at Washington during his absence.

—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Saturday last, says that there is great excitement there in consequence of the report that the "Merrimac No. 2" had reached the vicinity of Newport News and had had an encounter with two of our gunboats and had driven them before her. All the shipping there has been removed to a place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained.

—Major L. C. Turner, Judge-Advocate, by order of Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, proceeded on Monday to Fort Lafayette to examine and report upon the cases of all persons there confined, except prisoners of war, and to discharge such as he might deem proper. The Commandant of the Fort was directed to release all prisoners whom he might designate.

—We print elsewhere a brief account of a gallant action in North Carolina, in which 1,400 Rebels were fairly thrashed by about 300 Union troops, consisting of one company of Hawkins's Zouaves, a loyal North Carolina company, and civilians.

—Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments and organized 1,200 colored loyalists.

—Maj.-Gen. Pope passed Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday, on his way to his new field of command in the West.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—By the arrival of the Norwegian and the Australasian off Cape Race we have news from Europe to August 31, which is four days later than that received by the City of New York. The United States gunboat Tuscarora left England on August 27 so was supposed for Cadix. An important discovery is said to have been made by means of which the distress for cotton may be relieved without delay by supplying the manufacturers with raw material to any extent. The news from Italy is highly important. The Italian Government has succeeded in suppressing the movements of Garibaldi. In a sharp contest between his forces and the royal troops, Garibaldi was defeated, wounded and surrendered. Before crossing to Calabria, Garibaldi issued from Catania a proclamation to the Italian people, in consequence of which demonstrations in his favor had taken place between the authorities and the people.

—The Controller, last evening, presented his annual report for 1861 to the Council Board. It is very thorough, and will be a valuable acquisition to the library of every tax-payer.

—The Controller states that the city debt, on the 31st December, 1861, was \$35,599,244, bearing an average interest of a fraction less than 51 per cent. In concluding, the Controller says he is gratified in being able to state that notwithstanding the financial difficulties growing out of the derangement of business, caused by the existing war, all of our liabilities have continued to be promptly met, and the credit of the Corporation has been maintained unimpaired.

—In consequence of the notice given by the New-York and the Manhattan Gas Companies that the war tax on gas would be charged to their customers, the Board of Councilmen have passed a resolution directing the Council to the Corporation to take measures to transfer the rights and privileges of these companies to the city, in compliance with certain provisions of their charter.

—The disbursements from the City Treasury by way of relief to the families of volunteers, have, within the last two weeks, reached an aggregate of \$20,000. Yesterday, about \$12,000 was paid out in \$50 city bounties.

—In compliance with the late order of the War

Department, Marshal Murray yesterday gave notice that all restrictions upon travel are now removed, and that citizens may go when and where they please.

—The coroner's jury in the case of the late fatal boiler explosion censured both the engineer and the fireman for using the boilers when they are not in proper order.

—The Supreme Court of California has decided that all State taxes must be paid in gold; the consequence is that demand notes are at 15 per cent below par.

## STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Stocks are dull and lower, with very little business doing. The public are turning their attention to Gold, it being affected in adverse ratio to stocks, large purchases for the rise have been made for a few days past, the sales at the last call were at 112½ and 113. The trading of 120 is considerably reduced. Government bonds were very dull, the principal change being among short kinds of 1862 and 1863. In State Securities particular firmness was noticed in Ohio bonds, 50¢ bid for 1863. The Illinois bonds are inclined to lower prices, there being some loss pressed on the market, apparently from the West. Missouri bonds were ½ P. C. better—45¢ bid. California, also, selling at 100. At the Second Board there was a stronger feeling, and a general advance of ½¢ per cent in shares. The movement in Government bonds was strong. The market was buoyant after the Second Board session, with a good disposition to buy. The market for foreign bills is firm, but not very active. Some of the leading bankers ask 121 for Sterling, but sales have been made at lower figures. The range for good Sterling is 120½ to 121. France 50¢ to 51. Freight rates are fairly active, and rates are again rising, especially for grain. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$1,000,000 for Customs, \$450,000, Payments, \$1,500,000, Balance, \$2,950,000. Demand Notes were, from Aug. 1 to 1862, \$2,810,000. Treasury Notes were in large demand, and at the close 103½ was bid freely, 103 asked. There have been large sales at 102. One Year Certificates are 90½ to 91, and steady. In Money there is no change of importance. The rates in demand are 4½ P. C. per cent, the bulk of the transactions being at 5 P. C. First-class paper is still very scarce, and sells at 45½ P. C. The Cotton market was agitated today by the foreign advices, and Middling Uplands sold at high, 56c P. B.—an unprecedented price in this market. Broad-stuffs are lower, and Provisions dull. The Exchange at the Clearing-House this morning were \$45,450,122. Wheat is 2½ P. C. lower; a good export demand has prevailed at the decline, though the market closes heavy; the sales are 20,000 bush. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet, but scarce and firm. Oats are more plenty, dull, and much lower. Rye is dull, but scarce and firm. Corn is lower, but fairly active at the decline, sales of 127,000 bush. The market is fairly active for Western and State Flour, and is quiet for Seed, which is quite scarce and wanted, but dull and heavy for common and doubtful qualities. Trade brands are steady, and in moderate request; sales of 17,400 bbls. Canadian is in moderate supply, steady, and in fair demand. Southern is in very light supply, quiet, but fairly good. Rye Flour is steady and in limited request. Corn Meal is in fair demand, but at lower rates. Oats are at fair former rates. Pork is more freely supplied, and is rather dull and lower for Mess. Beef is in better supply, steady, and in fair request. Beef Hams are quiet. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cured Meats are firm, and in moderate request. Lard is rather quiet. Butter and Cheese are in light supply, firm, and in good demand for export and the trade. The most quality of Butter sold yesterday a little higher than last week, inferior ones not so high. Good Sheep are 2½, a head higher than a week ago. Lamb is too many for the demand. Live Hogs sell at 12 P. B. the weight for the best.

The first news of the California election, which took place on Wednesday last, is most cheering. So far as heard from on Thursday, there were overwhelming majorities everywhere for the Republican-Union ticket. The Anti-Latham candidates for the Legislature had been elected in every county from which returns had been received. Last year the combined Democratic vote of the State was 7,658 over that of the Republican Governor; the joint Democratic vote in the Legislature was 63 to 57 Republicans. Senator Latham, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, has done his utmost to secure the Legislature; but his labor has been in vain.

Later, Returns up to Saturday show 47 Union Republicans and 4 Union Democrats elected to the Assembly. Every Democratic candidate for Senator is defeated; the entire opposition in that branch consists of 6 Douglas and 1 Breckinridge Democrats, who hold over. The victory is complete.

We have a few figures of the Maine Election, held yesterday. In Portland the vote for Governor compares with last year thus:

1861.	1862.
Washburn, Rep.....1,950	Colburn, Rep.....1,750
Davis, Dem.....1,400	Hendricks, Dem.....951
Johnson, Dem.....1,400	Johnson, Dem.....1,400
Total votes.....3,350	Total votes.....3,302
Republican has 503; Democratic has, 419; Total loss, 1,927.	

The proportion of decrease is about the same on each side—near 30 per cent. Sixty-three towns give 2,062 Republican majority, against 5,047 last year. Jameson's vote is very light—in some towns nothing at all.

## THE NORTH INVADED.

The Disunion leaders have clearly resolved upon the invasion of the loyal States. At least, they propose to "liberate Maryland," and to do it forthwith.

In taking this step, they doubtless listen to the counsels of desperation. Their States are exhausted, their armies are ragged and starving, and they seek food and clothing where alone these are to be found. Their advance is a confession that they shiver on the brink of ruin.

But it is more than this. Even desperation does not counsel so mad a resort without some shadow of hope.

The Rebels, in placing their main army between a well-armed, well-provided, in good part veteran army of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand and a loyal, valiant, and wealthy population of Ten Millions, proclaim their conviction that our Generals are traitors or incompetents, and our soldiers are cowards. They say in effect: "The wolves do not count the sheep; they never ask 'How many are they?' but 'Where are they?' The more the number the greater the spoil."

It is not enough that we beat these invaders. We must annihilate them. If they ever recross the Potomac save as prisoners, we are disgraced and humiliated.

There can be no more talk of unknown woods, impracticable roads, impassable ravines, masked batteries, unsuspected ambuscades, complete surprises, and all that. Henceforth we fight on our own ground, and whatever obstacles to military movements it presents make for rather than against us.

We have the advantage in everything unless it be in capacity and manhood. If we are

beaten, it will be by the treachery or incapacity of our leaders, or the cowardice and worthlessness of our soldiers. Let us not seek to disguise the issue or counteract defeats by lying bulletins of victories never won. If beaten let us at least own it.

Of course, we shall see Border-Statesmen turned inside out in Maryland during the next few weeks. The money with which our Government has scrupulously and liberally paid for every thing in the shape of food, forage, &c., that that State could supply will now be lavished without stint to feed and clothe the traitors. We beg them to make themselves free if not welcome and to be in no hurry to go. If you cannot take liberties with your friends, with whom can you? Maryland has not been exhausted but enriched by her "oppressors;" let us see how she will fare at the hands of her "liberators."

Let us see whether there be true patriotism and true courage at the North, especially among those who are stigmatized as Radicals. The Government has pursued and is pursuing the policy dictated by our enemies, while deemed most pernicious by us. Its choice of Military directors and commanders is known to be such as our judgment does not approve. But the country is our country; its flag is our flag—no longer debased to the vile ends of slave-hunters, but sympathizing, however imperfectly, with Freedom and Justice to All. Let us take care that none shall surpass our devotion to flag or country.

Lovers of Peace! champions of Union! citizens who sigh for the return of commercial security and industrial thrift! The traitors have at length placed themselves where one determined effort seals their ruin! Crush this invading host, and we shall have an end of the Rebellion by Christmas, and a long, bright prospect of Union and Peace! Your bleeding, dying country calls every loyal son to her rescue!

## MARYLAND.

We cannot concur with those who urge that the Government should issue a daily bulletin, wherein an account should be given of all it is doing for the defense of Maryland. A daily bulletin of conflicts and results should be issued, but not of purposes and preparations.

Nor can we agree that "some one has blundered" in allowing the Rebels easy access to Maryland. It was absurd to expect to guard a river bank for a hundred miles—said river being fordable each five miles below the mouth of the Shenandoah and nearly every mile above that point. It was best that the Rebels should "invade" Maryland—best for them to fulfill their pledges to their friends in that State; best for us that we should have them where (if anywhere) we can beat them to some purpose. We want to put down the Rebellion—promptly, squarely, thoroughly; a victory in Maryland is as good for us as a victory in lower Virginia, and far more easily now. And let no one believe this advance a mere raid—a foraging expedition; it is all that and a good deal more. Whatever force the Rebels had last week in Eastern Virginia is now mainly in Maryland or soon will be. If they ever had Two Hundred Thousand armed men in Virginia, they will soon have One Hundred and Fifty Thousand in Maryland. We trust that Fifty Thousand more would be too few to save them from overwhelming and speedy discomfiture, though we would not hurry the decisive combat. We shall grow stronger daily till battle is delivered, and can well afford to stand on the defensive for a week or two.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

An opinion of a campaign of which the accounts are so conflicting, and where the Generals engaged seem to be at utter variance, should not be hastily formed. It is claimed by General Pope's friends that he had a certain thing to do—namely, to draw the attention of the Rebel army at Richmond to himself; that thereby Gen. McClellan might escape with the army of the Potomac unharmed from Harrison's Landing. Pope advanced with this view into Virginia, and, as was calculated, Jackson immediately came forward in the hope of cutting his army up in detail, and taking Washington before McClellan could re-enforce him. A writer in Sunday's Herald, who is said to be a member of Gen. Pope's staff, declares that this was the object of the advance towards Richmond. It is further claimed for Gen. Pope that he fought his way backward with great skill and courage; that in the purpose of the campaign he was completely successful, inasmuch as the advance of the Rebels was retarded till McClellan's army had arrived safely at Washington, having made good its retreat without the loss of a man, while most of the fighting and the loss consequent upon that retreat fell upon the Army of Virginia; and that, furthermore, he was uniformly victorious in his several encounters with the enemy, who far outnumbered him, though never supported, as he had been promised to be, from the Army of the Potomac; that on Friday, the 29th of August, he would have captured or utterly destroyed Jackson had Gen. Porter obeyed orders; and that at last, though overwhelmed by numbers, he fell back upon Washington to re-enforce McClellan, in accordance with positive orders, instead of McClellan coming forward to re-enforce him. The writer in The Herald thus sums up the result of the campaign:

It has enabled the entire Army of the Potomac to withdraw from its position of difficulty and danger there. The Armies of the Potomac and Virginia have been united in front of the line near Washington, making the capital not only secure from any attempt at its capture, but enabling us to re-organize in a position to fall upon the enemy's rear and flank in whatever direction his forces may move. It is more justice to Gen. Pope that the public should know that all his movements have been made dependent upon reinforcements and support at fixed times and places from others. Relying upon such support, he has been disappointed both as to times and places of success. Yet depending upon the small forces of his immediate command, he has succeeded,

without disaster or defeat, in falling back, pursued by overwhelming forces, holding them in check and giving them battle at different points on sixteen separate days. His discomfitures have been many, his discouragements would have disheartened a man of less energy and determination in the accomplishment of the purpose of saving the capital. He has inflicted upon the enemy a loss from which it is impossible for him to recover. He has taught them the quality of our troops in the field, and their resolution to crush the rebellion. He has shown them an army that cannot be discouraged in retreat, or demoralized by fatigue, or appalled by the menace of the overwhelming force of a fanatical, determined, and maddened enemy.

On the other hand it is asserted that, from want of Generalship, through incompetency and mismanagement, the Rebels have succeeded in driving the army of Virginia from the field; that our loss in men and property has been very large; that disgrace and disaster have overtaken us; that the Rebellion is for the moment triumphant, through the incompetency of Gen. Pope; and that, at no time, has he had to meet a force superior to his own. On all these points unquestionably we have much to learn before we can come to an intelligent opinion, and on the last perhaps the whole question may hinge—the relative strength of the two armies. If the Rebel force was 200,000 men, manifestly Pope could not defeat him with less than 50,000; if that force was half that number—100,000—why was not he reinforced, and their defeat or annihilation rendered certain? But if he has been defeated so disastrously by an inferior force, then the fact ought to be made manifest. We want light, and we think the public, who consider the loss of thousands of lives, will not be satisfied without it.

Gen. Pope, we understand, has made his official report, which, however, is not yet published. He has also made charges against certain Generals of his army; these have not yet been inquired into. Let us hope there will be no suppression of the truth. If the charges against Gen. Pope be true, he deserves, not another command, but punishment. We shall never succeed, and never deserve success so long as the Government intrusts command to men whose incompetency has been proved.

## END OF THE GARIBOLDIAN MOVEMENT.

Contrary to the general expectation of the press and public opinion in Europe, the Italian Government has succeeded in putting an end to the movement of Garibaldi. While marching from Reggio toward Naples he was overtaken by the royal troops, and in a sharp contest which ensued, he was defeated, wounded, and compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spezzia. The Government, of course, regards the entire movement as ended, and has already ordered the blockade of the Italian coast to be raised.

This issue of the Garibaldian expedition is a terrible blow to the democracy of Italy, as well as that of the other European countries. It was on all sides admitted that the sympathies of the people of Sicily and Naples were predominantly with Garibaldi. Few even among the opponents of the General doubted that he would be able to conquer at least these two countries, and it was expected that then, if not sooner, the revolutionary movement would spread, as in 1848, to other European countries. Garibaldi himself was confident of success. He is said to have announced to his volunteers that in a few days he would march with them into the City of Naples. Before crossing over into Calabria, he had issued a proclamation to the Italian people, calling on them to join his expedition, and strong demonstrations had consequently taken place in his favor at Genoa, Florence, and other places, attended in some instances by collisions between the authorities and the people.

The progress of Garibaldi was regarded at Paris and London as sufficiently important to eclipse entirely, for a time, the interest taken in the American war. The Rentes at Paris fell on August 25 more than 14 per cent; and Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet Council on Italian affairs, and it was resolved to make extensive military and naval preparations. A French squadron had already been sent to Naples. There were rumors that England had protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory; that she had threatened a similar movement in Sicily, and dispatched likewise a squadron to Naples. In England, a subscription in favor of supporting the movement of Garibaldi was on the point of being organized; and in France all the Liberal press prayed the Government to give up Rome, in order to avoid a war between the Italian people and France. The capture of Garibaldi most probably terminates at once the revolutionary attempt; but the solution of the Roman and of the Italian questions will become by this success of the Government only more difficult than it was before. Louis Napoleon has now announced his intention not to abandon the defense of the temporal power of the Pope, while the Italian Government will feel more than ever before the necessity to continue most strenuously its exertions for obtaining Rome and Venetia, in order not to lose altogether the sympathy of the Italian people.

The promptness with which the movement, after having spread to the main land, has been arrested and suppressed by the Government, reflects credit on the Generals and the army of Italy, and cannot fail greatly to strengthen the position of the Government.

Col. J. H. HOBART WARD of this city—we rejoice to hear—has been made a Brigadier-General. Col. Ward served with honor in the Mexican war, and was one of the very first to enlist in the war for the Union. He was early in the field at the head of a regiment which fought under him gallantly at Bull Run, and he has been in about every heavy fight in Virginia ever since. Other colonels who have scarcely smelt powder have been made Brigadier-Generals; and there are Major-Generals in the army who have seen less service and are far less qualified to command than he. But Col. Ward has simply and steadily clung to his military duties, while others have been advanced over him by political influence and personal popularity. We rejoice to believe

that his merits have at last forced his elevation to a rank which he is certain to fill with honor to himself and usefulness to the country.

## A CAUTION.

The great War Meeting in the Park two weeks ago appointed a Committee, consisting of some of our most prominent and some of our most patriotic citizens, to further every good measure for the war. The Committee has been, so far as we can learn, diligent in its labors, doing nothing, advocating nothing, but what in its judgment would aid the Government in bringing the Rebellion to a speedy conclusion. It is a significant fact, however, that three of the morning papers, distinguished for their greater devotion to Southern master-ship over blacks and others than to Northern liberty, have attacked the Committee in the most virulent manner. One of these journals, The World, boasted something more than a year ago—and made the boast that it might gain favor with the Southern party—that no member of its editorial staff voted for Mr. Lincoln as President. It is still under the same editorial management, and has never given any evidence of having changed its opinions of the radical principles of Republicanism on which it then prided itself. The two other papers, The Journal of Commerce and The Herald, were both openly in favor of Southern treason till a mob convinced them of the unpopularity of advocating Jeff. Davis and the Montgomery Constitution. A simultaneous attack from these papers upon the action of a Committee that has the people behind it, is a significant sign, and is the best evidence that could be given both of the necessity of its vigilant and prompt action, and that it is doing precisely what it ought to do. Attempts to embarrass the Government by endeavoring to raise a popular clamor by sensation dispatches against any of its members, or attempts to undermine popular confidence in a Committee of whose services and counsels the Government stand in pressing need at this moment, are only meant to sow dissension among ourselves, and thereby help the enemy.

Should emancipation be proclaimed to-morrow, and arms put in their hands, who at the North is sufficiently acquainted with the peculiarities of the Southern race to be so confident that they would not fight on, ready against us? [A. H. AGES.]

—There are fifteen thousand blacks to-day on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, all of them recently slaves. Half of them have run away from the main land to find freedom on those isles; the rest were urged to accompany their masters in their flight from our victorious forces, and refused. Any of them could easily return to Slavery to-morrow and be welcomed; not fifteen in all have done so since those Islands were restored to the Union. And two-thirds of the able-bodied males are to-day ready to shoulder arms for the Union when assured that they shall be treated as men by their compatriots.

This talk of "the peculiarities of Southern negroes" is misleading. Human Nature revolts at a state of bondage. Ninety-nine of every hundred slaves intensely desire freedom. To imagine that any race that God ever made would "fight more readily" for their enslavers than their liberators, is to insult every man's reason and libel the God who made them human. And yet it is by such utter absurdities that the Government is kept from speaking the word that must prove the death-warrant of the Slaveholders' Rebellion!

The Hartford Post states that Com. VANDERBILT of this city has, beside giving the Government the steamship Vanderbilt, worth \$800,000, taken \$1,250,000 in Government bonds since the Rebellion broke out. We may safely add that, should the Government ever want vessels bought or hired for it during the existing Civil War, the Commodore would do it as well as any other man, and would not charge a cent for his services—much less 2½ or 5 per cent. Why is it that men of his stamp are not asked to perform such services for the good of their country and their own honor, with a distinct intimation that they are expected to find their recompense in the consciousness that they have done a patriot's duty? Com. Vanderbilt is reputed rich—we hope truly. If there are any more who have done as much for the country, we trust they either are rich or will be.

The rightfulness and policy of confiscating the slaves of Rebels, and using their services to the utmost in resistance to the Rebellion, have been so strangely yet so violently contested, that we take pleasure in presenting to-day a conclusive discussion of the subject by Mr. I. T. WILLIAMS of this city in a speech at a late War Meeting. Mr. Williams, apart from the present National peril, is no Abolitionist, and never was even suspected of any sort of fanaticism. He is a lawyer, a Unionist and old-fashioned Whig, and regards the subject from the single point of view of National necessity and safety under the recognized laws of War. We challenge for his speech the criticism of the adverse and the consideration of the patriotic.

The World of Saturday said in a double-columned paragraph:

We are informed on good authority that the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton tendered his resignation as Secretary of War to the President on Thursday, which was promptly accepted, and General Halleck was appointed his successor. By this arrangement General McClellan becomes general-in-chief of the armies of the United States.

We submit that announcements of this sort at a moment like this are calculated, unless they can be made on positive authority, to embarrass the Government and create a feeling of feverish anxiety and distrust in the public mind. It is now known that there is no such disagreement between Mr. Lincoln and any of his official advisers as this mischievous paragraph would indicate. Will The World state what was its "good authority" for an announcement that had not the least foundation in truth?

Charles T. Congdon, well known as a literary man, ended on Saturday, as a private in one of the Boston regiments. He was a long time employed as a writer in the editorial columns of The N. Y. Tribune, and wrote what The Herald called the drunken editorials. [Detroit Free Press.]

—The Herald could well afford to pay a high salary to any one who, drunk or sober, could

write nearly as good editorials as Mr. Congdon's. It has found it much easier to abuse their author than to answer or equal them.

The Chicago Journal has the following exclusively:

"A gentleman—and a strong TRUMPETER at that—who was in Philadelphia on Monday morning and in New-York on Monday night—says the report of the suppression of The New-York TRIBUNE and the arrest of Horace Greeley, by order of the War Department, on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government by publishing scandalous falsehoods, in order to prejudice the country and the army against one of the leading Generals in the field near Washington, was universally believed and rejoiced at in those two cities, and also in the cars on all the rail-roads over which he traveled. It was not from however, as has since been ascertained. He says he was never so much astonished at anything as he was to ascertain what a deep and general feeling there is against Greeley and all his anti-administration sympathies. 'With such a feeling against him in New-York,' he said, speaking of Greeley, 'my only wonder is that he dare walk the streets.'"

—There you see the advantage of being a "Tribunite." Had the fellow been a Journalist, he would have stretched the story a little further, and reported that Greeley aforesaid dare not walk the streets. But he chooses to keep within bounds.

Major Joel B. Wanner, late Mayor of Reading, a lifelong Democrat, now a volunteer in the War for the Union, has been asked to run for Congress against Sydenham E. Ancona, the present Vallandighamwar who represents the interests of Jeff. Davis from that district, and has accepted in the following letter:

FORT WOODBURY, NEAR WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your kind favor of the 2d inst., and, in reply, to request to reply at once.

A Democrat at heart and soul myself, I am deeply impressed by the fact that the complaint you pay me comes from men with whom I have cooperated when the cause of Democracy was not used as a cloak for sympathizing with treason.

I have enlisted under the flag of my beloved country, and in this, the darkest hour, she is so dear to me that I cannot see to enter upon a canvass for a civil office, but if my name can be of any service to defeat a candidate whose success must be followed by the ruin of my country as their victory you are at liberty to use it.

Very respectfully yours, JOEL B. WANNER.

To H. H. MERRIMAN, JOHN MCGILL, and others.

—We have a faint hope that this beats Jeff.

& Co.

Col. Bickle (War Dem.) has been brought out to run for Congress against George W. Julian in the Wayne District of Indiana. The Indiana Sentinel intimates that the Bright Democracy will support neither, but run a candidate of their own.

NEBRASKA presents as rival candidates for delegate in Congress, Samuel G. Daily (Republican) and J. F. Kimey (Democrat.) As a large preponderance of Republicans have gone to the war, while a considerable body of refugee Missourians have found shelter in the Territory, it is thought that Kimey's chance is best.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, gave, last Tuesday, 912 votes for Gilpin, Union, to 273 for Quay, Dem., for Mayor. That nearly secures the triumph of the Union ticket at the November State election.

Ex-Gov. Wright of Indiana has declined to run for Congress against D. W. Voorhees. Henry D. Scott of the XXXIVth Congress is to run as the Union War candidate in that district.

Gen. Pope is dealt harshly with—it may be unjustly—now by those who urged his elevation, both here and in the West. [25 press.]

—Who are they?

BARBUN'S MUSKIE.—The theatrical season at this place of entertainment opened yesterday with the performance of a drama entitled "Claude Marcel, or the Idiot of Tartes," which we are not surprised to learn had its origin in the Paris "Gaité," since it thoroughly meets all the conditions of mystery, murder, intrigue, jealousy, vice predominant through four acts, and virtue triumphant at the end of the fifth, which are necessary to secure success at that most "emotional" of French theaters. The afternoon and evening representations at Barbun's were witnessed by crowded audiences, and applause was bestowed with a prodigality that proved the piece, as well as the actors who sustained it, exactly to the taste of the assembly. "Claude Marcel" is to be repeated every afternoon and evening of this week. The principal parts are personated by Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mr. J. E. Prior, Mr. Nagle, and Mr. Hallaway.

MR. NIXON'S BENEFIT.—The festival yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Cremorne Garden, was successful according to its desiring. The attendance was large, especially in the evening, when the usually ample accommodations of the place were insufficient to meet the public demand. The Garden was radiant with a flood of illumination in every part. The novelty of the performance was the pantomime "Kim-Ka," produced with glittering and fantastic effects quite remarkable in a show of the kind. It moved the audience to infinite mirth. Of course, it will be repeated every evening this week, and the lantern decorations of the Garden are to be renewed without interruption.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The audience attracted by the announcement of Mr. Fleming's benefit would have overcrowded an ordinary theater, and was large even for this. The entertainments went smoothly, and, especially in the face of "The Rough Diamond," greatly to public satisfaction.

STURGEON COUNTY, N. Y.—It appears from the "master-rolls," filed in the Sheriff's Office of Sturgen County, that the 1st Assembly District has enlisted 713 volunteers since the 23d of July last; the quota being 612, leaves a surplus of 101 men. The town of Bait has enlisted 63 more than its ratio of volunteers. The 11d Assembly District has enlisted 747 men—quota, 698; surplus, 49 men. The 11d Assembly District, 625—ratio, 720; deficiency, 95 men. Quota of county of 600,000 men, 2,954; number of volunteers raised, 2,099; surplus, 25 men.

GEN. J. H. LANE.—This gentleman arrived in Washington on Thursday, and is at the Washington House. His recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments, and organized 1,200 colored loyalists.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt, a complete list of vessels belonging to the United States Navy, with the signal letters by which they are distinguished in the commercial code of signals for the use of all nations.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862. The steamship Hibernia sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at half past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. She takes out 32 cabin and 50 steerage passengers.